

# CCS in the Nordic countries

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# NER Goals

1. Build research cooperation and competencies within the development of sustainable energy solutions.
2. Provide research-based analytical support to energy technology decision- making.
3. Enhance the knowledge base for increased competitiveness of the Nordic energy system and disseminate Nordic sustainable energy solutions.

# NEF guiding principles

1. Nordic added value
2. System perspective
3. Politically relevant research results

# Focus areas

1. Infrastructure  
enabling system  
solutions



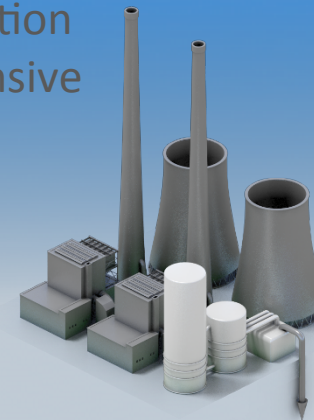
2. Transportation  
fuels and sustainable  
biomass



3. Energy efficiency  
improvements in  
demand sectors



4. Decarbonisation  
of energy-intensive  
industries



According to IPCC, WB and IEA:  
CCS and Carbon-negative options is  
essential!



# CCUS in a Nordic Context

- Experience in storage (Sleipner)
- Two projects “NordicCCS” and “Negative CO<sub>2</sub>”
- Top-level research and pilots

## Relevant sectors:

- Oil and Gas
- Power sector (coal and gas)
- Industrial CCS (steel, cement, fertilisers)

Co-firing biomass -the potential for going carbonnegative!



# Technology Centre Mongstad



# Some Nordic CCS pilots

- Sleipner CO<sub>2</sub> storage
- Test Center Mongstad
- Brevik Cement
- Chalmers and SINTEF labs
- Negative CO<sub>2</sub> - new NER flagship programme



# NORDICCS – a NER Sustainable Energy Systems - 2050 project

**Main objective: boost the deployment of carbon capture and storage**

1. Provide Nordic industry-driven leadership within CCS innovation and realization
2. Demonstrate how CCS can contribute to the Nordic portfolio of climate change mitigation options.
3. Enable the Nordic countries to join forces to become pioneers in large-scale implementation of CCS.
4. Multi-contextual focus to utilize Nordic differences for broad stakeholder and global relevance.
5. Strengthen the competitive power of the region by combining complementary capacities of the Nordic countries.

Completed in November 2015.

More information here: [: http://www.sintef.no/projectweb/nordiccs/](http://www.sintef.no/projectweb/nordiccs/)

# NER Flagship: Negative CO<sub>2</sub> Closed-loop Bio-CCS

## Goal:

- Enable CO<sub>2</sub> capture and negative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions with the lowest possible cost and energy penalty.
- Produce power and steam for industrial and other applications.
- Utilizes Nordic expertise and competence in fluidized bed technology.
- Sustainable use of available biomass: waste and wood

## Partners:

### SWEDEN

- Chalmers University of Technology (Chalmers)  
Sibelco Nordic AB (Sibelco)

### NORWAY

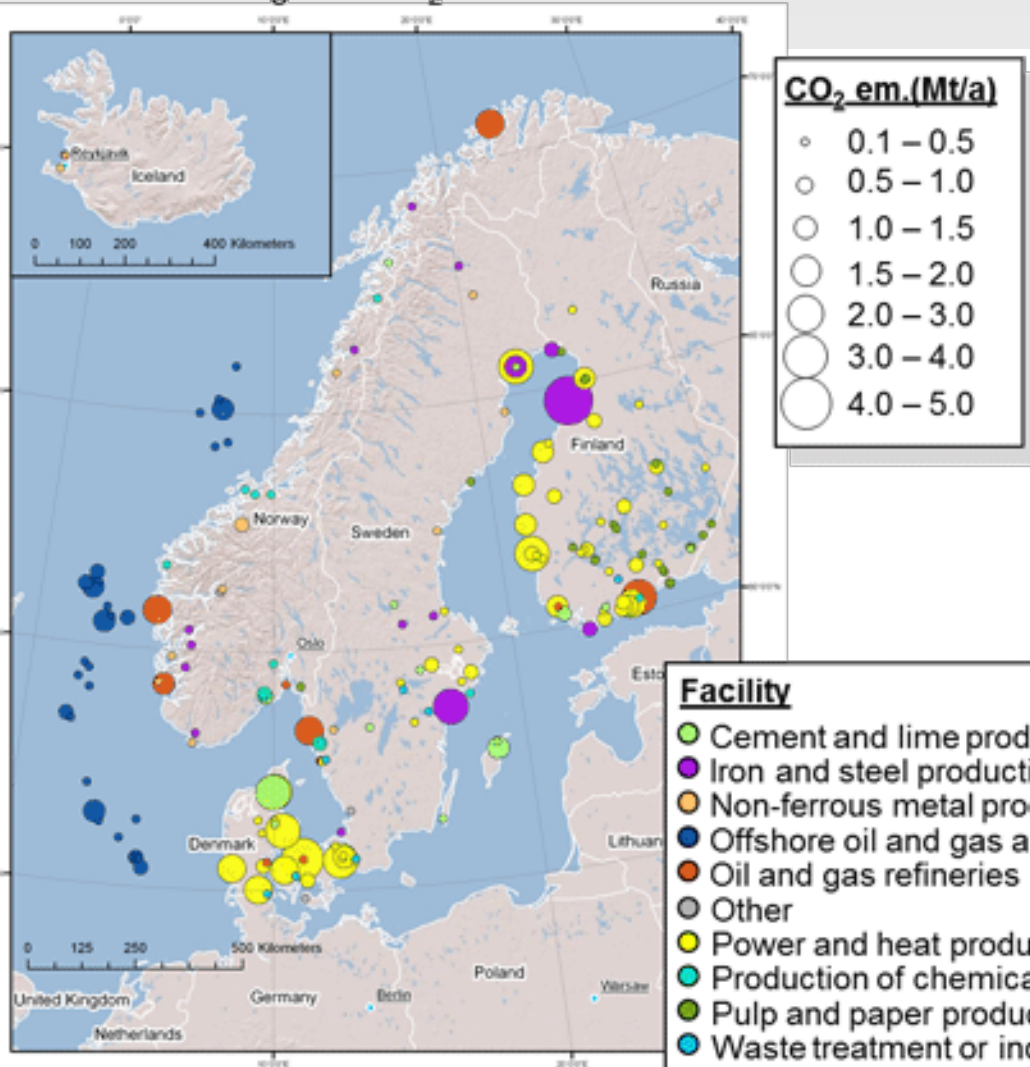
- The Bellona Foundation (Bellona)  
SINTEF Energy Research (SINTEF ER)  
SINTEF Materials and Chemistry (SINTEF MC)

### FINLAND

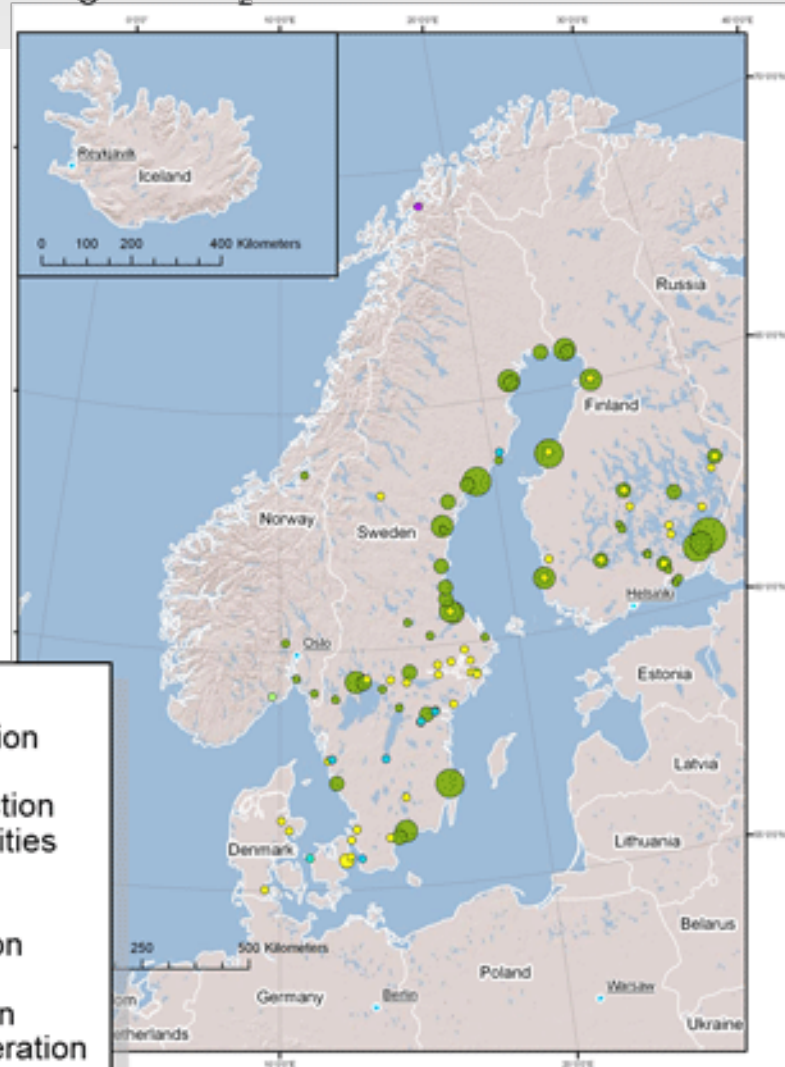
- VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland Ltd (VTT) Åbo Akademi University (Åbo Akademi)

# Nordic stationary CO<sub>2</sub> sources

Fossil and inorganic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



Biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



# Baltic-Nordic Collaboration

- Security of supply
- BASREC
- Interconnectors
- Carbon Capture and Storage





# Fossil energy in the Baltics

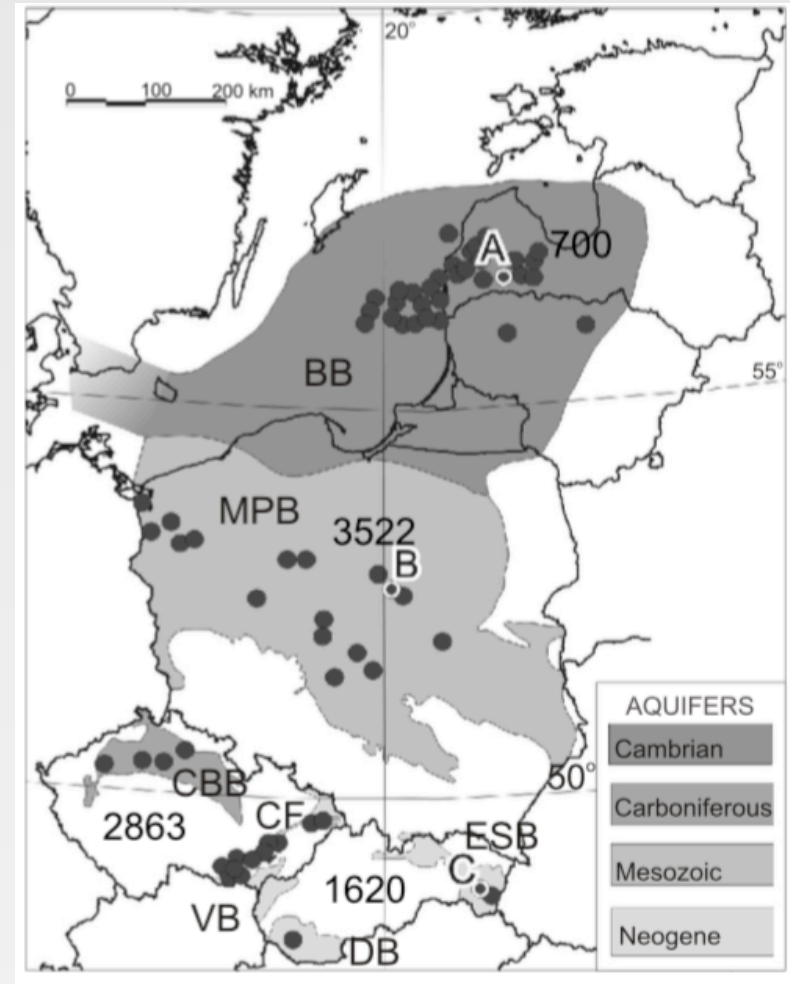


# CO<sub>2</sub> sources in the Baltic States





# CO<sub>2</sub> storage potential

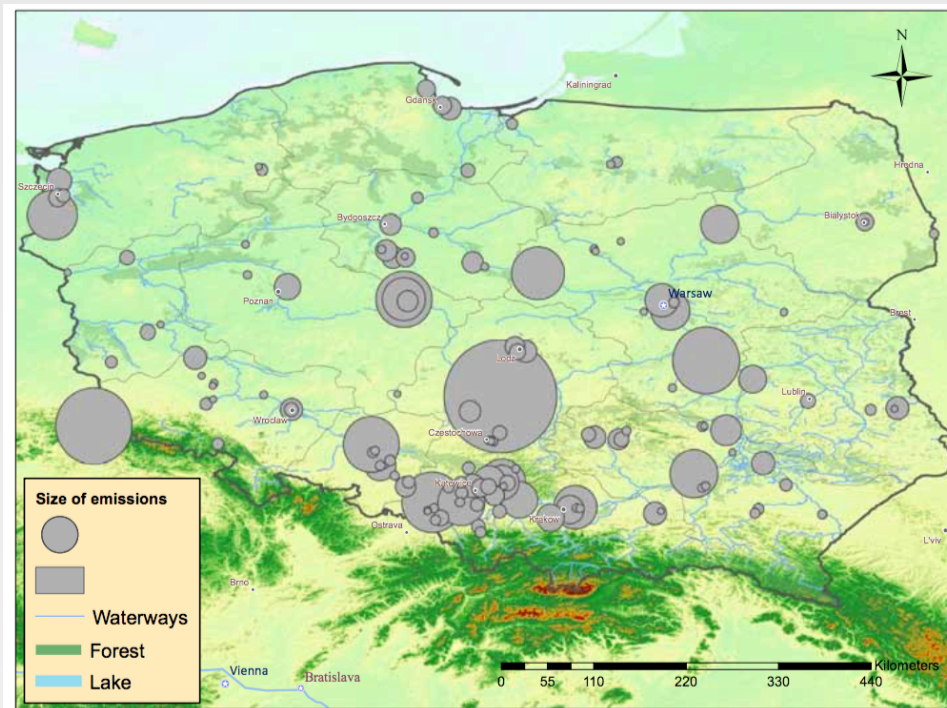


Source: Sliupa et. Al. 2013

# Biomass CHP in the Baltics and Finland - an opportunity for carbonnegative?

- Połaniec Power Station, 205MW Woodchips
- Alholmens Kraft, 265 MW forest residue and peat
- Wisapower 150 MW, “Black Licquer”
- Fortum Klaipeda, Lithuania 20MW + 50MW)
- Šiauliai Power Plant, 1MW + 27MW)
- Fortum, Jegava Latvia (23MW + 45 MW)
- 4Energia Ciecere, Latvia (3,98 MW +15,9) MW (2016)
- Liepaja
- Danpower Baltics, Kaunas Lithuania (2016)

# CO<sub>2</sub> Sources in Poland



# Concluding remarks

FIRST: CCS is technically feasible!

## **Opportunity:**

- Baltic/Nordic cooperation
- Carbon pricing/ price on externalities
- Industrial processes
- Use of plentiful biomass
- Improved air quality ( $\text{SO}_x/\text{NO}_x$ )
- BioCCS - Net reduction
- Energy Security

## **Challenges:**

- Costly
- Carbon Lock-in
- Energy Penalty
- Public support

## **Wildcard:**

New renewables becoming cost-competitive